

MCGILL Daily

VOL. VI, NO. 65.

MONTRÉAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1916.

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Early in June, the plants are ready to be transferred to the field. A special machine, shown above, operated by two men, seated low down, makes holes in each hillock, places therein the delicate plants, presses earth gently round the roots, waters them and banks earth around them better and quicker than if done by human hands.

The young plant, planted in sterilized soil, consisting of the most uncultured native earth mixed with hard-wood ashes and other fertilizers, is now ready for its second growth and development. All planters in the Province do not follow this scientific system of culture, but those who do are well repaid for their trouble, as most of their output is bought by us at a premium and goes in the manufacture of

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DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE HONORED AT SPECIAL CONVOCATION HELD TO CONFER LL.D. DEGREE

Inspection of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., by New Governor-General is Followed by Convocation at the Royal Victoria College, at which the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws is Conferred Upon the Visitor to the University—His Excellency Accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Cavendish, Lady Maude Cavendish and Hon. Charles Cavendish—Stirring Address Read to Visitor by Principal Peterson.

The presence in uniform of the entire McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, added dignity to the special Convocation of Corporation held in the Royal Victoria College yesterday afternoon for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of the University. The convocation was the first of the kind which students have been privileged

to reserves of strength, and the solidity of our institutions are evidenced by the ease with which she can select from the honour roll of her great nobles those who, like Your Excellency, consent to serve as the Proconsuls of her great Dominions overseas. And at a time when all classes of our people throughout the Empire, high and low, rich and poor, nobles and commoners, are united to a degree never before known in English history, we Canadians consider ourselves fortunate in having once again for Governor one who bears a great historic name, and who represents the high traditions of the imperial connection.

"Your Excellency's experience of affairs, acquired in a public career extending now over a quarter of a century, will be of the greatest service and value to those whose part it is, in council with you, to guide the destinies of this nation. You will find much to interest you in the different circumstances under which, in a new country like ours, agricultural and kindred problems are being met and solved, while your knowledge of public finance, and of industrial, commercial and manufacturing conditions, will afford you many illuminating opportunities of comparison and contrast. Nor would we forget that the last office which you filled at home was that of Civil Lord of the Admiralty. The British Navy has revealed itself in the war as the Shield of the Empire, and the overseas Dominions share with the people of the Motherland those feelings of gratitude and admiration which its marvelous services have inspired in every patriotic breast.

"In the troublous times through which we are passing nothing does more to cheer our hearts and strengthen our resolution than the spectacle of a united Empire, which, in concert with its brave Allies, is throwing all its strength into the achievement of a common end. We recognize in this crisis of our imperial fortunes a turning point also in the history of

the world and of modern civilization. And while we will not flinch or falter till we have gained a complete victory over our foes, we pray that the time may not be far distant when our new Governor-General, to whom we now look for fresh guidance and inspiration, will lead us in celebrating a peace that shall be worthy of such a war—not such a peace as our enemies are ready now to offer, but one which shall alone for wanton attack and unspeakable outrages, and which,

GUESTS OF MCGILL.



BAN SLATER AND MAGEE FROM UNIV. ATHLETICS

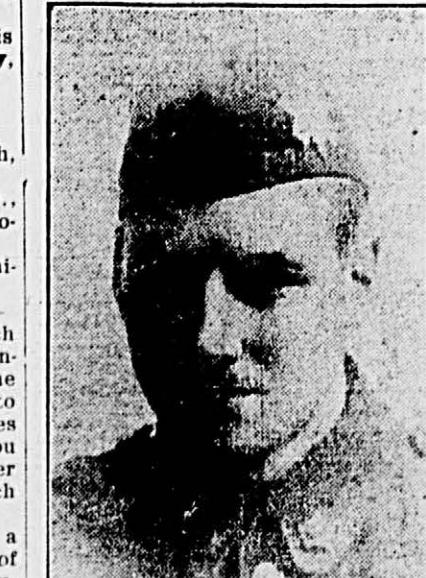
Athletic Association Declares Them Ineligible for Participation in Hockey.

Because they do not conform with an article of the constitution of the Athletic Association, which prohibits partial students not taking two or more courses of study from membership, the Athletic Association, at a meeting held in the Union last evening, was forced to ban "Sig" Slater and "Minnie" Magee, candidates for this year's senior hockey seven, from participation in University athletics this season.

The action of the Athletic Association was taken under section 1 of article III of the constitution, which states that "the members shall consist of Undergraduates and Post Graduates of this University. It shall also consist of members of its affiliated Theological Colleges and of all bona fide partial students taking two or more courses of lectures in any Faculty of the University provided they shall have paid their university or annual athletic fee."

Slater and Magee, who were last year members of the Victoria team in the City League, have been anxious to play with McGill since early in the present session. Some days ago they registered as partial students in the Department of Commerce, and at the same time paying their athletics fee. They have been turning out to practice with the senior hockey squad, and have shown form which practically assured them a place on the senior line-up.

HERO'S MEMORY HONORED.



LANCE-CORP. F. FISHER, V.C. Gallant Science student, killed in action at the second battle of Ypres, while fighting with the machine gun section of the 15th Royal Highlanders, in whose memory a tablet will be unveiled next Sunday morning in the Church of St. James the Apostle.

DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

above all else, shall effectually abolish the military menace and desire for domination under which Europe groans to-day.

"With the work and problems of the modern university, Your Excellency has both an hereditary and a personal acquaintance. Your predecessor in the name you bear was the honoured Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, of which you are yourself graduate. And more recently you have filled the same office in one of the most progressive of the newer Universities in England, where under able guidance a programme is being undertaken which attempts to combine prominent features of the new education with all that is valuable in the old, and so to reconcile the claims of culture and scientific industry. Like our own University in Montreal, Leeds is not content with being merely an academic ornament; it seeks to make itself a centre of practical usefulness in the community."

"During your period of office of Governor-General of this Dominion, great problems will press for solution. Apart from the work of reconstruction after the war, there are features of our internal and social conditions in which much progress may still be made. As regards the imperial connection, you will probably find evidences of a greater desire than formerly for the closest possible cooperation between Britain and her daughter-states. The war is teaching us, literally and in no figure of speech, to stand shoulder to shoulder. We hope and trust that Your Excellency may find satisfaction in taking what part you may in the settlement of these and similar issues, while bestowing such attention as you can spare from your exalted duties on the interests and welfare of the University which has the privilege now of welcoming you as its Visitor, and of conferring on you its Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

"For the Corporation of McGill University.

"W. PETERSON, LL.D., D.LITT."

"Vice-Chancellor and Principal." The Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the Principal, after which the new Visitor responded appropriately. After expressing his appreciation of the honour which McGill had bestowed upon him and praising the noble part which McGill has played in this terrible war, he conveyed a most cordial message of sympathy and pride from the University of Leeds. This institution is also doing its part in the present crisis, but perhaps more important is the preparation that is being made for the task that will fall to the nation after the war. A chair in Russian has been endowed at Leeds, and also one in Spanish, which is an indication that men of foresight and knowledge are looking for the solution of many of the problems to be faced after peace has been declared. The important part which provincial Universities are playing at present is indicated by the appointment of Mr. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, to the post of Minister of Education under the new Government. His Grace con-

(Continued on Page 3.)

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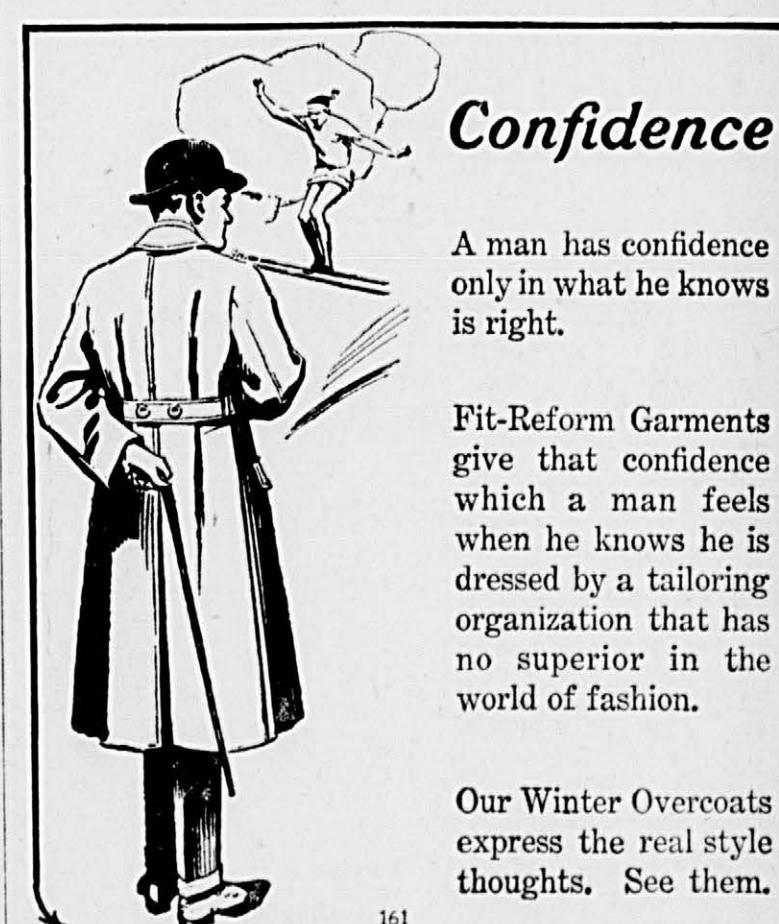
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FIT-REFORM
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Friday, December 15, 1916

McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.
Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

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DANCING.

The following article appeared in the Daily Illini, the newspaper published by the students of the University of Illinois, under the general heading "The Sunday S O'clock," a column conducted by Thomas A. Clarke. The aptness of the article at the present time is our reason for quoting it:

"Do you believe in dancing?" a freshman asked me.

"That depends," I replied. Dancing has never seemed to me a moral or an economic question, but rather a social one. When the ordinary self-respecting individual is hard up he does not organize a dance or a prayer meeting, and charge one dollar and a quarter admission to get himself funds. If one desires a hard physical workout or to get up a good sweat, the sack rush or a game of football, or the cross country run, is better designed to accomplish such a purpose.

I believe in dancing as a means of social training. It should help one to develop social relationships and social finesse; it should familiarize one with social form and social conventions. It should help one to banish awkwardness and self-consciousness and give one self-confidence and ease in controlling his hands and feet and in meeting people of all ages and of all temperaments. It is a cosmopolitan pleasure, if one will make it so.

The fellow who pervades the reception line and who almost before he has passed the ticket taker seizes his partner and backs her vigorously about the room through twenty-four dances has no conception of the social possibilities of the dance; he should enter the Marathon.

One sees all sorts of people as he stands with the chaperones shivering and isolated in the corner, all sorts of steps, all sorts of manners. One gets the cold turn-down or the hearty, warm handshake. Some men are unconventional because they know no better, or perhaps they take a girl who is indifferent to social form or ignorant of it. Some men are thoughtless or careless; some feel that their social position is so assured as to excuse them from all conventionalities; some have not been taught at home; others feel that when they have paid a dollar to go to a dance all the social conventionalities have been attended to.

It is interesting to observe the various ways in which dancers evade or ignore social conventions. At the dance last night a "brother" caught my eye as he was fox-trotting past; he waved his hand in a friendly way as one might signal to an acquaintance on the station platform from a swiftly moving express train. He showed me no further attention during the evening. Some of the John and Daniel street notables looked at us curiously as they wig-wagged by, as if they were wondering how those "old things" got in and what they were standing there for. Occasionally a man in his progress would pull over toward the reception line with the intention of coming up to speak, but the girl would hang back and utter a word of dissent, and he yielded to her wishes. The most of them who did not speak clung to the farther side of the hall and danced with each other all evening, with the feeling, perhaps, that if they were out of sight they were out of mind.

One couple, typical of a class, perhaps, especially attracted me. They danced cleverly, rhythmically, correctly, with evident enjoyment of the exercise. They were graceful and courteous to everyone. They chatted with the chaperones pleasantly between dances; they greeted their friends whom they met during the evening and exchanged dances with a number of them. They seemed happy and they made me so.

I approve of dancing, the strength of my approval, of course, depending somewhat upon the dancer and the dances. I enjoy going to a dance, for, on the whole, those who attend our University dances are friendly and courteous and conventional. They know what is expected of refined people and they do it. The others I hope in time will profit by the example of the majority and will learn.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

At six o'clock this afternoon the popular tea-room of the R. V. C. students at Stratheona Hall will close for the year. To-day, then, will be the last opportunity for you to patronize this patriotic institution, and to mark its passing by making this afternoon more successful than any previous one has been. It isn't necessary for you to wait till some one else sets the example of attendance. You go! The others will follow.

Initial step to create a labor bureau for graduating seniors of the University of California has been selected to act as proxy for the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of California, in connection with the alumni secretary's office which has been named by Oscar Sutro, '94, president of the California Alumni Association. The committee which will act as an advisory board to Harvey Roney, '15, alumni secretary, consists of Professor M. C. Lynch, '06, chairman; Rose Gardner Marx, '11, Frank Otis, '73, and Clotilde Grunsky, '14.

The Observatory at the University of California received a Negus Chronometer from the Lick Observatory recently. This apparatus is of such a delicate structure that it had to be carried on a student's lap the entire distance from Mount Hamilton to Berkeley. It weighs fifteen pounds and is cubical in shape. Wallace Campbell, a graduate student, will use the apparatus in the University Observatory to assist him in locating more definitely the comet Metcalf which was discovered last year.

Foresters from District Number 5, of the United States Forest Service, which has headquarters in San Francisco, will meet in convention at the University of California, from January 3 to January 12. This district includes the national forests of California, and a small part of Nevada. At the convention there will be ten men from the San Francisco office, the supervisors of the eighteen forests, and forty-two rangers chosen from the different districts.

Dr. George Edgar Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, has been chosen president of the Rockefeller Foundation, succeeding John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who will become chairman of the board of trustees, a newly created office.

PHYRNE AND FRANKENSTEIN.

Dear Phryne.—Back again! I am like a little child; I like to do things that surprise people. You didn't expect another letter so soon; therefore . . .

Do you happen to be intimately acquainted with the lady who wrote the Letters of a Freshette? If so, you shall introduce me to her, for she is the kind of person I should like to meet. What a pity those letters were stopped! When will McGill learn to value originality? This lady possesses real talent, and the clever and charming letters she wrote for us must have cost her a great deal of time and effort, and yet we treat her discourteously. Have we a sense of humor? I don't believe we have. We all call ourselves ladies and gentlemen, and if we were gifted with a little—just a little—humor, we should probably not use those words so often. Perhaps, in years to come, when our Freshette has become famous as a fiction writer, and has written half-a-dozen best sellers, she will remember that Frankenstein was the only one to appreciate her work.

Why haven't we more contributions from the girls? They all take literature and they all read a great deal, I think that they could write well if they only made the attempt. Entre nous, I am sick unto death of the stuff that the male writers of the Daily have been giving us, and I wish Sprague Kennedy and Shomock Shohnes were both at the bottom of the Bottomless Pit.

However, let me answer your last letter.

You are right. Few people get a good all-round education at college. What they do learn is to talk gibberish or Villon or Froissart without ever having read these authors, and to write unreadable essays in which every poor little noun staggers under the weight of several adjectives. Were it in my power I would abolish the literature courses altogether.

The other day I read a paper on war before a certain club. Here is an extract from it:—"The great English writers of the nineteenth century—Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson—though they differed widely in their views, were all agreed upon one point; they all disapproved of modern war. But if such men as Kipling or Roosevelt say they were wrong, of course that settles the matter. Those great teachers, giants every one of them, must have been mistaken."

You see what I was driving at, don't you? The passage quoted was meant to be ironic; but as I looked up I saw that my audience were not smiling. Either they did not understand, or else they were unsympathetic. And this spurred me on to do something rash. Laying down the paper I held in my hand, I let it run me away with me. "My friends," said I "you hear a great deal about the honour of countries, as if a country were a living, thinking creature. But comparisons are not logic, and figures of speech, however pretty they may be, are not arguments. The truth is that a country's honour varies inversely as the honour of its citizens. Look at England, unaggressive England, 'cowardly England,' as the Germans call her because she is not eager to pick a quarrel. Yet this same country produced those great men whose names I mentioned a minute ago, men brave enough to speak the truth at all times, men such as are rarely found in modern Germany. And indeed it cannot be otherwise. People who all their lives breathe the poisoned air of militarism are not likely to be brave and honourable. For how can a man serve two masters? How can he be loyal to Truth and at the same time be ready to tell lies for his country's sake?"

I suppose my earnestness impressed them, for at this point they broke into applause. Later on Prof. Blank, the honorary president of the club, came over to me, and congratulated me. "Your ideas are rather narrow," said he, "but you spoke interestingly."

You mustn't criticize me too severely. My generalization was certainly a hasty one, and I expressed myself in a very blundering fashion. Yet there is in it a soul of truth. And one of the corollaries is that "Jingoes are not generally upright men." Take that prince of sensationalists, Roosevelt, who has reduced the art of self-advertisement almost to an exact science. In 1912, if I mistake not, he broke his promise never to be a candidate for president. I don't think this was a VERY honourable thing to do.

On the whole the finest, bravest men have sprung from unimperialistic, and therefore unaggressive, nations. Suppose, dear Phryne, you discovered that you had the blood of Abraham Lincoln running in your veins. It is safe to say that you would not be ashamed of the fact.

FRANKENSTEIN.

The directory of alumni of Yale University, which has just been issued, contains interesting statistics concerning the occupation of graduates, which show that the trend is away from the professional into the industrial field. For the purpose of comparison the directory uses the classes of 1904 and 1916. Considering the increased size of the classes, it is interesting to note that the professional group has increased only twenty-four per cent., while the industrial group has increased ninety-nine per cent.

In the professional group the directory lists law, education, medicine and the ministry, and in the industrial group manufacturing, finance, mercantile business and engineering.

Teaching wireless by wireless is the latest innovation of the University of Iowa. Lectures will be sent out daily consisting of about 300 words and dealing with some phase of wireless designed to give amateurs a practical working knowledge of the subjects. The course will consist of from 50 to 75 lessons, continuing throughout the winter season.

Foresters from District Number 5, of the United States Forest Service, which has headquarters in San Francisco, will meet in convention at the University of California, from January 3 to January 12. This district includes the national forests of California, and a small part of Nevada. At the convention there will be ten men from the San Francisco office, the supervisors of the eighteen forests, and forty-two rangers chosen from the different districts.

Professor A. A. Young, of Cornell University, has started a rumpus of considerable proportions on his home campus with the statement that the Adamson Law, recently passed by Congress, would prove entirely inadequate even should the matter of its disputed constitutionality be sustained.



ORIGINAL GENUINE

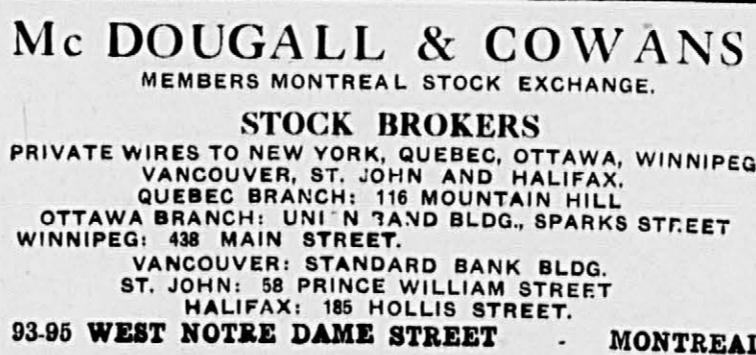
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WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY.

11.55 a.m.—Science '17 Photo.
12 noon—'19 Picture.
1.00 p.m.—"Lit." Executive Picture.

4.00 p.m.—R. V. C. Tea-room.

5.00 p.m.—Dr. Barnes before Phy-

sical Society.

5.00 p.m.—Hockey Practice at Arena.

8.45 p.m.—Union Informal Dance.

COMING.

Dec. 16—Track Club Picture at 12.15 p.m.
Dec. 18—McGill vs. Nationals, at Arena, 8 p.m.
Dec. 18—Eastern Township Club Dinner, at Union, 6 p.m.
Dec. 18—Executive Electric Club.
Dec. 19—"Lit." Meeting.
Dec. 19—Arts '19 Dinner at Windsor Hotel, 8 p.m.
Dec. 20—"Daily" Staff Photo, 1 p.m.

R. V. C. TEAROOM.

Those on duty in the tearoom today are C. Hay, E. Hay, E. Ross, L. Irwin, M. Muir, J. Nichol, H. Kelly, D. Hicks, M. Newham, I. Hurd, G. Moody, E. Henry, J. Robson, A. Safford, H. Hague, E. Sangster, E. Hill, D. Lambert, F. McLaren, H. Marshall, M. Gibbs, L. Swindhurst, K. Milligan.

Committee members in charge, M. Spier and K. McClosky.

After the matter had been agitated throughout the present semester by the freshmen, the student body of the University of Maine last week made a ruling that members of the first-year class should be permitted to attend all college dances with the exception of the Sophomore Hop, the Junior Prom, and the Senior Reception. Heretofore it has been customary in Maine for the babies to be exclusive in the matter of their social activities as they are compelled to be in athletics.

Tim Corey, captain of the University of Nebraska football team, has established the enviable record of having played in every game of a long season concluding a period of three years' play during with time he has lost but three minutes from the line up. During his first year of Varsity football, Corey was taken out for that length of time to permit another man to win his letter.

The University of Southern California is organizing a department of military science and tactics patterned after that of California.

"ALONE IN THE STACK."

It is indeed hard on a vision, to be called upon to "stand and deliver," and weave its airy nothings into a philosophical theory. The author of "Alone in the Stack" is not a believer in reincarnation because he can find no reason therefor. As to the fate of these souls when the mortal bond is broken, we are still as ignorant as the old Briton who compared this life to the flight of the sparrow through the light of the hall, out of the darkness and into the darkness again, unless we accept the Revelation. This revelation I do accept, and so I find no room for a belief in reincarnation.

As to my vision, if it can be dignified as a thesis to plead, it owes its existence to my belief that the spirit of all English Literature is one, that takes whatever you please, you can find in him some family resemblance to every other English author. I have heard of the Devil's sonnet that the spirit of Drake is amongst us again, and it is a charming and inspiring idea. Yet I also find very attractive the thought that all these spirits of England's sons are watching her at this time, as suggested in the last stanza of Drake's poem, "A War Song to England":

"Alfred shall smile, and make his heart rejoice;
The Norman William, and the learned clerk,
And Lion Heart, and black-browed Edward with

His loyal queen, shall rise and welcome us!
Prepare, prepare!"

—M.

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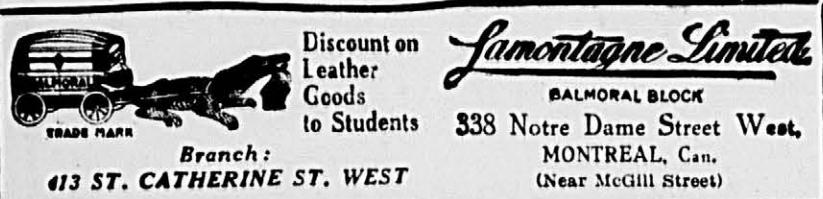
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FINEST QUALITY

USE OF GAS AT THE FRONT. (Concluded.)

From September on to about the end of March there was also provided an oxygen set for use of machine gunners to be used in case the gas was found to be too strong for the helmet to withstand. This apparatus consisted of a cylinder containing five cubic feet of oxygen compressed to a pressure of 120 atmospheres; this connected with a rubber-lined canvas bag from which the air was breathed. The connection from the mouth to the bag led through a can of about one quart capacity filled with caustic soda fused on coke fragments. The exhaled breath passed through this soda cartridge, where the carbon dioxide was removed and the nitrogen and any unused oxygen entered through the bag where it mixed with the pure oxygen from the cylinder and was rebreathed through the same channel. All breathing was done by the mouth, nose clip being provided to prevent air entering by the nostrils. The eyes were protected by separate goggles. The apparatus was in fact a simplified form of the Proto Salvus mine rescue sets which are in common use in the coal mines of England. It had sufficient oxygen to supply a man for about an hour and was only to be used as a last resort. Fortunately these sets were never required.

But although the "P" helmet would withstand the phosgene as it could be put across in the winter, it was not considered sufficient to provide adequate safety against the amounts which might be used in summer. After investigation by some of the best chemists of England the additional protection was provided by adding to the chemicals a certain proportion of Hexamethylenetetramine or Hexamine. The helmet was then known as a "PH" helmet. This was very satisfactory except for one thing; when exposed to gas, the ammonia of the hexamine was used up and set free the formaldehyde. Of course, formaldehyde in the proportion encountered in this way is not poisonous, but it would bring tears to the eyes after ten or fifteen minutes, and there was danger that men on smelling the formaldehyde would mistake it for gas and think the helmet was leaking. They might then try to change to a fresh helmet, and be gassed in doing so, if not able to keep quite cool and hold their breath during the change. Later on a small change was made in the construction whereby rubber sponges were put inside the eyepieces, making a joint which prevented the formaldehyde reaching the eyes, and also furnished protection against tear shells. This form, known as the "PHG" helmet, was in use up to October, when another type entirely different was introduced, but it is best not to say anything of this later one yet.

They have a right to expect it. No time or expense has been considered in their endeavors to make this meeting one of the best of its kind. They are getting the best oratory in the Arts and Law Faculties to stimulate the more timid members to rise to their feet and let us hear what they have to say.

The same caterers have been engaged to handle the refreshments. All those who were present at the last debate know what this means.

"PROHIBITION" TOPIC AT "LIT." MEETING

Second Informal Debate to be held at Strathcona Hall on Tuesday.

Having regard to the enjoyable evening that was spent under the auspices of the McGill Literary and Debating Society when the bilingual question was discussed, the executive has decided to hold another such informal debate on Tuesday evening, at 8:15 in Strathcona Hall, Room B. On this occasion the subject is to be "Prohibition."

Certainly, all of us have been interested more or less in this matter for a long time past; but the publicity that has been given to it recently in our local newspapers, and the fact that other provinces have decided to prohibit the sale of liquors, at least during the continuance of the war, give the question additional importance.

Should Quebec go dry? What is your opinion? This is what both the citizens of Montreal and the fellow-members at the University wish to know. There is no better opportunity to voice your sentiments than on Monday night at the "Lit."

Everybody is not only welcome to come down to discuss the matter, but he is also welcome to come down to listen to others decide this all important question.

But will you be there? This is what the executive wish to know, and perhaps they may be permitted to ask a rather pertinent question, namely, Why will you not be there? You cannot say you are not interested in the subject—you should be. It is a subject which should compel the attention of every thinking member of the college. Surely you think. But perhaps you are too busy studying. If you are, the executive excuses you, but remember it is a poor student who cannot find time to attend a Literary meeting. There are some things more important than studying, and more instructive. Remember, also, that this is Friday; the meeting is Monday. You therefore have plenty of time to make arrangements to be present at the "Lit." on Monday evening.

It might be pointed out that at the last Debate most of the audience were of the Arts Faculty. Why was this? Some were prevented from attending owing to examinations in the Faculties of Medicine and Science. There are no examinations on Tuesday and we therefore expect a large turnout of Science and Medicine students. The executive expect it.

They have a right to expect it. No time or expense has been considered in their endeavors to make this meeting one of the best of its kind. They are getting the best oratory in the Arts and Law Faculties to stimulate the more timid members to rise to their feet and let us hear what they have to say.

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"DAILY" STAFF PHOTO.

The photograph of the editorial staff of McGill Daily for reproduction in the 1918 Annual will be taken at Gordon's studio on Wednesday next at 1 p.m.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

"Some Problems of the Submarine" will be the subject of an address by Dr. H. T. Barnes, to be delivered before the McGill Physical Society in the Physics Building at five o'clock this afternoon.

GRADUATE IS MARRIED.

The marriage took place in London, Eng., on November 16, of Captain Douglas Weir, Sci. '10, son of the Hon. R. Stanley Weir and Mrs. Weir, of Westmount, to Wilmot, daughter of the late Mr. William Gow, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE HONORED AT SPECIAL CONVOCATION.
(Continued from Page 1.)

ended with the hope that through the development of esprit-de-corps and moral responsibility, we shall play our part in building up the Empire through faith, courage and determination, and that McGill may long continue to occupy the great place which its history in the past has already given it.

After His Excellency had concluded his address the National Anthem was sung, and was followed by cheers for the Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire and by the McGill yell. The guests then repaired to the drawing-room, where tea was served to their excellencies and the other guests by the president of the Undergraduate Society of the R. V. C. and the presidents of each year and of the various student activities of the College.

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The Royal Military College of
Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all the branches of military science, Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and staff of the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose and there in addition a complete staff of professors, trainees, students, etc., who form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

The Royal Military College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French, and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensured health and excellent physical condition.

Cadets are eligible for the Canadian Permanent Service and Canadian Permanent Forces are offered annually.

The following grants are considered by the authority conducting the examination for Dorvalon Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Royal Canadian Navy Board, Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three parts, the first two parts being taught in the Royal Military College, the third part in the Royal Canadian Naval College, Kingston, Ont.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and other extras about \$1,000.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Navy Board.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information application should be made to the secretary of the Royal Canadian Naval College, or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Twenty-six players and coaches will make the trip to the Pacific Coast for the University of Pennsylvania. The Red and Blue eleven will travel in three special cars, and it has been arranged to practice daily.

C. J. SIMARD,
Asst. Prov. Secy.

Canadian Trade With Siberia

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Russia, L. D. Wilgress, Arts '15, writing from Omsk, Siberia, to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, urges Canadian manufacturers of farm implements to pay close attention to the development of the market in western Siberia. "On the return to conditions of peace," he writes, "all kinds of agricultural implements and machines will be required in large quantities, and the opportunity will be presented for Canadian firms desirous of becoming established in this market."

New Lands Opened.

"On the plains of western Siberia and in the foothills of the Altai Mountains," continues the correspondent, "there are large tracts of exceptionally fertile land capable of supporting a population exceeding that of European Russia. At the present time over 8,000,000 people exclusive of the population of the towns, are settled in this territory. New lands were constantly being opened up before the war for colonization with emigrants from European Russia. Thus, during the five years 1909 to 1913 the area of new land parcelled out amounted to 78,550 square miles, and 350,000 families, containing about two million people, were settled in Siberia. The completion of the new railway programme already passed upon, and the opening up of new districts as a result thereof should bring about the resumption of an even larger scale of the emigration to Siberia which has been interrupted by the war. This will mean an enlarged market for the various implements, and machines necessary for the prosecution of the agricultural operations."

The Allotment of Land.

"The emigration to Siberia from European Russia and the settling of the colonists on the land are under the regulation of the Government. A colonization bureau has been established for this purpose in connection with the Imperial Department of Agriculture. The majority of the settlers take up land in accordance with the communal principle to which they have been accustomed in the mother country. The title remains in the Crown, but the peasants obtain what may be termed the eternal use of the land, in return for which they pay taxes. Exemption from taxation, however, is granted for the first five years of settlement. The usual scale of allotment is from 21.6 to 40.5 acres of land to each male member of the family. The Government advances loans on easy terms to colonists in the more difficult districts, and in other directions does everything possible to assist the newly arrived settler. Depots have been established at various points for the sale of agricultural implements and machines to the poorer peasants on easy terms of payment. There are also experimental stations for testing farm machinery and institutes for instruction in dairying and every effort is made to introduce improved methods of cultivation."

Cheap Machinery Used.

"In addition to the above class of immigrants who are dependent on State assistance, there are those who come to Siberia and take up freehold tracts of land, which they cultivate in an up-to-date manner. These colonists represent less than 20 per cent. of the total, and are mostly of foreign origin. New land for freehold farms is usually allotted in parcels of from 67 to 135 acres of arable land to each family. Much of the land along the railway line and the banks of the principal rivers is held by Cossack communities, the original settlers of the country, and who are usually well-to-do. Although there are farmers in Siberia who own as much as 3,000 acres or more of land, small holdings are the rule, and the number of large farms is strictly limited. The general use of the more expensive types of farm machinery must therefore be matter of slow growth."

Want Improved Implements.

"Few of the immigrants to Siberia arrive with the adequate supply of

farming implements. It is generally recognized that the Siberian peasants are more intelligent and progressive than those who remain in European Russia. The official reports indicate that the economic position of the settlers in Siberia is considerably better than that of the Russian peasants. It has been estimated that an ordinary Siberian's farm contains about 103.4 acres of land, while in European Russia the average is only 12.2 acres. During the years 1906-1909 the average yield per acre in Siberia was 10 bushels of wheat, 10.5 bushels of rye and 18.4 bushels of oats, as compared with the figures 7.8, 10.1 and 16.2 bushels, respectively, for European Russia. Before leaving home the ordinary settler has on an average 239 roubles or about \$125, in money or other property, whereas in Siberia the corresponding property may be placed at 466 roubles, or about \$235. The general level of prosperity is therefore considerably higher in Siberia, and with the increased opportunities of exportation resulting from the construction of more railways the conditions should be further improved."

Present Trade Conditions.

"A large proportion of the less complicated machines and implements sold in western Siberia are manufactured in Russia. These are supplemented by imports from foreign countries. The establishment of implement works in Russia was largely due to British and German enterprise, and a flourishing industry has been developed within the last forty years. The majority of the factories are situated in the south of Russia, the towns of Kharkov, Elisavetgrad, Berdiansk, Odessa, Alexandrovsk and Moscow being prominent in this connection. These Russian works produce ploughs, broadcast seeders, seed drills, harrows, cultivators, mowers, Russian hand-rake reapers and small thrashing machines. For complicated agricultural machinery western Siberia is dependent chiefly upon imports from abroad. A well-known American harvester corporation has established works near Moscow, but this company continues to import the more complicated machines and parts from the United States. Harvesting machinery is also shipped to western

Siberia from Canada, and a good reputation has been gained thereby for Canadian products. Power thrashing outfits have come mainly from Great Britain and Germany. Sweden has developed an extensive trade with western Siberia, in dairy equipment, and to a small extent in agricultural machines."

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Centre of Distribution.

"The most important centre in western Siberia for the distribution of farm equipment is the city of Omsk, which is admirably situated at the point where the Trans-Siberian Railway crosses the Irtysh River. Water communication is available during the summer months for hundreds of miles north and south of the railway line. The town is surrounded by a rich farming district in the centre of the Black Earth region of Siberia, the railway providing connection with points east and west. The value of the turnover of agricultural implements at Omsk in a good year amounts to about 20,000,000 roubles, or approximately \$10,000,000."

Government Sales Depots.

"Certain foreign implement manufacturers have established their own branches at Omsk from whence they distribute machines throughout the territory. The majority of the Russian manufacturers have also branches at Omsk, which serve as their headquarters for western Siberia. In order to carry a full line of farm equipment these branch houses also frequently sell complicated machines of foreign manufacture. In addition there are several independent wholesale houses distributing agricultural machinery."

"Account should also be taken of the part played in the distribution of agricultural implements by the Imperial Colonization Bureau. In the year 1909 there were only 64 of these depots for the whole of Siberia. This figure had been increased by the year 1913 to 300, of which some 220 depots were located in western Siberia. The total sales effected at the depots in that year were valued at 7,500,000 roubles, while the value of the implements imported into Siberia for the use of the depots amounted to 8,400,000 roubles."

DANCE PROGRAMME AT THE UNION TO-NIGHT

108 Couples Assured at Informal Event For Soldiers' Benefit.

McGill's one dance of the year, the Union informal dance to be held this evening, appears to be much more popular than last week's sale of tickets led one to expect. It was announced last night that no fewer than 108 applications for tickets had been received, and there were still a number of students planning to attend who had not obtained their tickets.

The programme is as follows:

Extra . . . Come Fill your Glasses Up.

Waltz The Only Girl.

One-Step Army and Navy.

Fox Trot I Love a Piano.

Waltz Valse De Leux.

One-Step Robinson Crusoe.

Fox Trot . . . Yaaka Huia Hickey Dula.

Waltz Destiny Supper.

Extras:

(a) One Step Arab.

(b) Fox Trot . . . My Own Iona.

Waltz The Only Girl.

One-Step My Little Girl.

Fox Trot Honey Moon.

Waltz Muriel.

One-Step Nik-O-De-Mus.

Fox Trot Chin-Chi.

Waltz Memories.

The Patronesses are: Mrs. H. S. Birkett, Mrs. Wm. Caldwell, Miss E. Hurlbatt, Mrs. H. A. Melville, Mrs. J. B. Porter, Mrs. A. Willey.

HOCKEY PRACTICE.

There will be a hockey practice at the Arena to-day at 5 p.m. The following men are requested to turn out:

Scott, McTague, McCulloch, Slater,

Roeney, McGee, Behan, Cully, Beach,

Fraser, Anderson, Keish, Gibb, Roth-

child, Jacques, Robillard, Kelley, Ar-

mitage, Poe and Hunter.

NOW WITH THE 236TH.

Lieut. Herbert S. Everett, Arts '16, who went overseas with the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, was wounded and invalided home to Canada, has now been attached to the 236th Battalion at Fredericton, N.B. His home is in St. Andrews, N.B.

USE OF GAS AT THE FRONT.
(Continued from Page 3.)

the chest and connected with the face piece by a flexible tube. This respirator furnished air which was very comfortable to breathe, removing practically everything except oxygen and nitrogen. Protection for the eyes was given by a separate pair of rubber sponge goggles similar to those which were later incorporated in the PHG helmet. The two parts could be used either together or separately, and could be put on in whatever order was convenient.

The German respirator is an impervious mask enclosing the whole face and includes both eyepieces and breathing connections. The breath passes both ways through a small box containing clay, charcoal and potassium carbonate. The chemical protection is sufficient, but the design is faulty. A large proportion of exhaled air is rebreathed at each inspiration with consequent discomfort, and besides the line joint necessary in any form of mask is always liable to leak, especially when on a person with a face at all angular. The German respirator would be quite satisfactory if one only had to sit quiet and breathe, but is both uncomfortable and unsafe if any movement is required.

Summing it all up, although the Germans started the gas business the British have developed the protection to a higher degree, and have moreover been able to at least equal if not exceed them in offensive gas work.

The Yale Corporation has sanctioned the reorganization of the Yale Graduate School in accordance with recommendations recently advanced by the faculty which consists of more than eighty members of the different schools of the University, who are giving graduate non-professional courses, will be divided into three departments, as follows: The Division of Language and Literature; the Division of Mathematics and the Physical and Natural Sciences; the Division of Social Sciences History, Philosophy, and Education.

Because the present system of listing the books in the University Library of the University of California, is inadequate for the present needs, the list is being revised under the direction of Miss Ellen Hendrick, former catalogue reviser at Yale University Library.

Five lieutenants of the United States Navy have been assigned to graduate studies at Columbia University. Three will specialize in aeronautical engineering and the remaining two will study submarine oil engines.

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MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor, on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST